Southern Standard

W. D. CHAPMAN | Publishers and Proprietors.

COLUMBUS:

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Our friends at a distance must remember, we forward no paper without the money accompanies the order. Our friends at a distance must remember this rule.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND MERCHANTS. The Standard is a good medium through which to circulate information. We are prepared to do work in a superior style, and we can accommodate a limited No of adverti ing friends. Those who desire our services can find ready attention and prompt compliance with their commands by application at this

SOUTHERN RIGHTS SPEAKERS FOR THE DISTRICTS The following speakers were appointed by the State Southern Rights Meeting, held during the extra session, to address who are opposed to this press and the doctrines it adthe people of their respective districts upon the Southern ques-

the Southern State Rights party in Mississippi.

lication, and shall continue from week to week, to present the opinions and views of all the distinguished advocates of the cud of comfort. The doctrine we preach we practice:

Ar We learn that cotton is again advancing.

world for the want of chroniclers. In our neighboring everything necessary for the office when at the North, city. Aberdeen, there is a vast amount of pleasant hu- and hence could have supplied ourselves with every nemor, and it occasionally breaks through all restraints cessary, and we now have money to pay the mechanand comes before the public with a broad grin. "Un- ics who have labored for us. ion" and "Many Voters," writers for the Independent, possess each a rich vein of rare humor.

friends" wherever he goes.

kind attention of our friends in the east, for having made the doctrines they advocate, it can never be made the a similar visit to that section a few years since, he im- subservient tool of demagogues. pressed upon the memory of the people there by his demeanor and suavity of manner so many pleasing recol- ed denial that means anything or nothing. We meet lections, that he will meet with a cordial welcome.

We are requested to announce that a meeting of the citizens of this county, who are alike opposed to the ultraisms of those who advocate imso much that they are willing to "compromise," Court House on Monday the 17th of March next, acknowledged. The exertion of our friends in the -the first day of Court.

It is believed by the friends of the rights of the the ball in motion. South, that the State by prudent, peaceable and constitutional legislation, has it in her power to render herself independent of the North by the encouthe North, who are fattening upon our substance ity, in the union of these States.

views here expressed, are earnestly and cordially invited to meet at Columbus, on the first Monday of Court, so to organize that they may be enabled to express their voice in the important State Confirst Monday in November next.

for reflection and for sober and discreet action.

embraced in this call:

Columbus, on Monday the 10th March. Barton. " Tuesday " 11th " Caledonia, "Wednesday " 12th " Snell's Shop " Thursday " 13th " Crawfordville " Saturday " 15th "

"Beware of wolves is sheeps clothing" is a scriptur-

Just so, neighbor. As you insist that you are not of the "third class," and as the "public generally well know" you have failed to earn the "consideration of the 'wise man,' you are at liberty to make the apolo-

here, and as it falls in our way it is given: "Man cannot serve God and Mammon." To serve the admiris. which there exists a complete and serve the admiris. that which the administration denies her.

> with our neighbor of the Republican, but if he has any penchant that way, he shall be gratified.

have thought it necessary to put into the mouths of those partment any political power whatever. TM. Boullemer, Mobile, Ala., is an authorized agent for the "So. Standard." He is fully authorized to receive money and receipt for subscriptions, and to contract for advertising.

Columbus, Mi., March 1st., 1851.

Lieve its propogator from having maliciously or ignorantly originating a story without the least foundation whatever. So far from this being the truth, we refus-30 The Secretaries of the various State Rights Associations ed to purchase any article that it was possible to have throughout the State are requested to forward the proceedings of their Associations to the "So. Standard" for publication. It is intended to make the Standard a record of the progress of but as we did not adopt that course, we have deprived In the course of a few weeks we shall commence the pubmalice of its poisoned tooth, and our foes of a sweet loctrines of States Rights, making when completed, a perfect it is preached not for effect, but because we do practice Vade Mecum on that subject.

23 Will our friends of the Press call the attention of their readers to this, and oblige us.

and believe it. We will further observe that every article that it was possible to have made here by our own ticle that it was possible to have made here by our own mechanics, has been given to them at a cost probably, of one fourth more than they could have been pur-There is a great deal of facetiousness lost in this chased at the North. We had the money to pay for

In this connection we make another remark. It is said the Standard has been established for the purpose The Hon. F. M. Rogers has exchanged circuits of elevating certain men in and about this town. This with Judge Watts, for the spring session of the circuit is basely false, destitute of the least color of truth, and court. Judge W. is spoken of as an able and dignified those who propogate such stuff are unmitigated liars. officer, and his social qualities make for him "troops of The men whose names appear at its editorial head are the owners and conductors of it, and while their inter-It is unnecessary to commend judge Rogers to the est as well as their duty will prompt them to sustain

falsehood and slander as falsehood and slander should ers retained by the People.' be met-face to face. We have but one language to use in denouncing them. We use it. We shall not beg the merchants of this town either to subscribe or and sell the rights of their State, and the whole tain us. They must study their own interests. Upon South, for the privilege of serving their Northern the planting interest we have a claim and we are more People to Alter or Abolish it." "allies" without compensation, will be held at the than gratified in being able to say that it will be duly

The Right of the States--Secession. In the first number of the Standard we inserted a

ragement of labor and manufactures at home—by clearly as we were capable, that the resolutions ema judicious tax operating upon the produce and braced and declared in plain and simple language the manufactures of those States which have participa- doctrine it would inculcate. As it is becoming someted in robbing us of the vast empire which we as- what fashionable in certain quarters to give to the posisted in acquiring, and by establishing a direct sition of others a "constructive" meaning, it is deemed trade with our Southern cities-Charleston, Savan- safe to put the position of this Press, in regard to the nah, Mobile, New Orleans and Galveston-instead right of the States, beyond the caviling propensity of of supporting the negro thieves and harborers of word "construing" pedants. In contending for a principle it should be kept in mind that the pedant seeks to conceal the end of the labor, by throwing over the efand living upon our toil and labor, while they are fort a cloud of useless verbage and hair-splitting distincinsulting our citizens and degrading our institutions tions about immaterialities. It is laid down in the reand destroying our constitutional rights and equal- solutions referred to, "that the several States composthing, and to one another,) and who agree with that government certain definite powers," and that they government ! vention called by our legislature, to meet on the tonishing how men can find in it room for "constructof those objects it was formed to perpetuate. the friends of the South, that time may be given been an aggression of the general government on the Union again ! If such power is delegated, where is it, mission, there would have existed no necessity for a If the general government possesses the power of co-R. p. 102, is the following case:

wo for non-intervention, as to combined the power of the States, holding despot in feeling. It is a law higher or lower than the constitutional and valied—that it is liable to this assessment like any other citizen, and the power of the States, holding despot in feeling. It is a law higher or lower than the constitutional and valied—that it is liable to this assessment like any other citizen, and the power of the States, holding despot in feeling. It is a law higher or lower than the constitutional and valied—that it is liable to this assessment like any other citizen, and the power of the States, holding despot in feeling. It is a law higher or lower than the constitutional and valied—that it is liable to this assessment like any other citizen, and the power of the States, holding despot in feeling. It is a law higher or lower than the c We understand here that the Republican has not abated the tithe of a hair of its views on the subject of in its hand the rod to chastise any who dare question or spirit of that instrument.

The general government is a mere about the subject of in its and the rod to chastise any who dare question or spirit of that instrument.

It is a law ingage that it is a law in "protection" in the territories, and yet it is found acting and defending the party North and South, that not ing and defending the party North and South, that not is an an an interpretation. This is an an interpretation in the territories, and yet it is found acting and defending the party North and South, that not is said that secession is revolution. This is as the same undeniable and unlimited jurisdiction over all persons and things within its Tarritories, and yet it is found acting and defending the party North and South, that not is said that secession is revolution. This is said that secession is revolution. The court declares in its opinion, that "a State property, whether it consists of money engaged in the same undeniable and unlimited jurisdiction over all persons and things within its Tarritories.

very like the "wolf in sheeps clothing," because it presents the docile exterior of the genuine "sheep" and yet the people of the States have retained in their own hands a certain mass of rights, and it is for them to say allegiance is the second duty man owes—the first to his provide for its general welfare by any and every the tax, may import goods into the same place and to provide for its general welfare by any and every the tax, may import goods into the same place and to sell foreign extinct. possesses the voracious appetite of the genuine "sheep" and yet for the crumbs cast to it "By Authority" from the federal crib. If this is not "storming a crib" with a veneral crib.

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If the people of the States have retained in their own hands a certain mass of rights, and it is for them to say allegiance is the second duty man owes—the first to his foreside, around which cluster and entire the same place and the constitution and the manner they will exercise these rights.

A license may be required to sell. A license may be required to sell foreign articles, when the power over the particles in the same market, and with the constitution and the mode and means of redress is the second duty man owes—the first to his foreign articles in the same market, and with the same market, and with the constitution and the mode and means of redress is the second duty man owes—the first to his foreign articles in the same market, and with the same market, and with the second to his fireside, around which cluster are sold without one. And if the property as it taxes other and single form of a license to sell. A license may be required to sell foreign articles, when the power over the particles in the same market, and with the second to his fireside, around which cluster are sold without one. And if the property as it taxes other and single form of a license to sell. A license may be required to sell foreign articles, when these of a domestic market, and with the second to his fireside, around which cluster are sold without one. And if the property as it taxes other and single form of a license to sell. A license may be required to sell foreign articles, when the second duty man over the particles in the state, and with the second to his fireside, around which cluster in the second to his fireside, around which clusters are second to his fireside, around which clusters are second to his fireside, around which clusters geance, then is all history a fable. How like the lamb the constitution, and the mode and means of redress is this Republican is! it licks the hand that smites it.—

this Republican is! it licks the hand that smites it.—

also a right they have reserved to themselves. As cession is revolution. The State withdraws from the into competition."

into competition.

into competitions of childhood and the aspirations of manhood. But it is asserted that section is revolution. The State withdraws from the into competition."

into competition.

into competition.

into competition.

into competition.

into competition.

not serve God and Mammon." To serve the adminis- which there exists no possible mode of obtaining re- general government upon the citizens of a free and exclusive." tration is not to serve the South-the converse of this dress through the judiciary. This explanation is given independent State. Secession is not revolution-it fail to serve the latter, because the South demands tage even by misrepresenting our views, and not be- a revolutionary act. Let us illustrate this position .cause it was presumed any gentleman would assert It is provided that each State shall appoint in such These are expositions we do not desire to indulge in that the claims of the judiciary had been overlooked.— manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number It is well enough to remark that it is provided that the of electors equal to the number of senators and repre- to the federal government. Let us see what pow-Supreme Court shall take cognizance of all cases "in sentatives to which the State is entitled in Congress. law or courty arising and this constitution." But it law or equity arising under this constitution." But if a Suppose now the legislature has discharged its part of the 45th number, speaking of this subject, says: pelled to do that they would desire to avoid. Such is the position in which we find a registration of pointing in the obligation by giving to the States, will expended to the several States, will expended to the requirements and the States, the constitution is silent. So far every thing is in obedience to the requirements are comparable to the requirements and the States, the constitution is silent. the position in which we find ourselves placed now.—

Through ignorance or malice.

So far every thing is in obedience to the requirements of affairs, concern the lives, liberties, properties of the constitution. The election day comes but the position in which we find ourselves placed now.—

Through ignorance or malice.

votes, certain little stories calculated to arouse against over and is expressly reserved in that instrument.— how and by whom these electors shall be appointed.— 203, as follows: votes, certain little stories calculated to arouse against John W. Thompson, Thos. H. Williams, R. O. Beene, J. C. Thompson, and J. F. Cushman.

Shoond District.—Wm. S. Barry, Reuben Davis, Gen. E. L. Acce, Wm. L. Harris, G. F. Neil, and T. N. Waul.

The North, thereby defrauding our own mechanics out of a job. This is a serious accusation against our Fourth District.—Henry Munger, J. J. McRae, T. Jones Stewart, Hiram Cassidy, Henry Sturges, and P. W. Harris.

Votes, certain little stories calculated to arouse against its conductors unkind feelings and suspicions of their just conduc sincerity. It has been asserted that we purchased the prove that the right of secession is an original inalienentire material, wooden fixtures and all, for this press, able right. This will not be denied but by a very limit-

States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PEOPLE.

Above it is contended that the general government as formed by the several States is not omnipotentthat it is restricted to a certain sphere, and, that when it departs from this sphere, its acts are not binding .-It is also stated that its powers are definite and its purposes "special." This denies to it the right to launch out upon the field of unlimited legislation, because its powers are defined and special. The article above fully sustains this position. That article says further The powers not delegated to the general government, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States, or to the People. The conclusion is inevitable then, that certain powers or rights are reserved by the States and by the People. The usual construction as applicable to the constitution is, if we are right, that in all cases its powers are to be measured by those delegated, and that Congress to carry into operation any of the delegated powers may select such means as are "necessary and proper," &c. If this is correct, it follows that the States or the People are at liberty to exercise all and every right not denied to them by the constitution. Is the right of secession denied, and if so, in what form, and where ? The 9th article of the constitution reads thus:

"The enumeration in the constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage oth-

The Declaration of Independence declares that : men are created equal, that they are endowed by their or countries, is not taken from the States by the men are created equal, that they are characteristics of the creater with certain unalienable rights; that among Federal Constitution,) related to that clause in the advertise with us. We can live without their aid .- these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness .mediate secession, and of those who love the Union mediate secession, and of those who love the Union The mechanics can support us or let it alone. We are That to secure these rights, governments are instituted Constitution regulating duties on imports. mechanics and could appeal to that as a reason to sus- among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the coverned: that whenever any form of government

country is meeting with its reward. Let them keep the right of secession to a State, is to establish the contrary doctrine of "unlimited submission" to the general will of a majority of the people of the several States. against the constitution that

subordination of the parts; and whatever powers

partial union or consolidatiou, and that "the State gov- rights of the States, within their own limits, and ernments would clearly retain all the rights of sover- for domestic and internal purposes. eignty which they before had, and which were not, by that act, exclusively delegated to the United States."

As there is none fatuous enough to deny that the States were sovereign before the formation of the presty, in the union of these States.

Those who disapprove of the Wilmot proviso and

Those who disapprove of the Wilmot proviso and the general government, where neither party is bound to yield to regulation of foreign commerce, or of the internal that they are so still in every particular save those only with that subject in the states and the general government, where neither party is bound to yield to regulation of foreign commerce, or of the internal that they are so still in every particular save those only with that subject in the whole Constitution. It the "compromise" proviso, or "final adjustment ernment"; and "that they constitute a general govern- exclusively delegated away. Have they delegated a- with that subject in the whole Constitution. It traffic of the State?

"its discretion, and not the constitution," as to the lish a National Bank-if it is a "vagrant power," let it ed on, and swallowed in this political whirlpool.

It is said that the States constituted a general govbecause its power is nowhere specified, and like the demnify the city from all expenses for maintenance be an import, or a part of foreign commerce, and taxing the same property: but this produces no conflict of the wise man,' you are at nberty to make the apology of "the fool." As we are not inclined to imitate either the "distinguished namesake" or the editor of the Republican, by erratic crusading, we shall subserve our own as well as the interests of the public, by geting the Republican to defend its position.

It is said that the States constituted a general government for special purposes, and that they delegated to that government certain definite powers. The special purposes of the establishment is found in the power and the rights of the States are as nothing, for the assertion of any right may be crushed in the purposes of establishing this general government was in the resultance of the purposes of the establishment is found in the power and the rights of the States are as nothing, for the assertion of any right may be crushed to that government certain definite powers. The special purposes of the establishment is found in the power and the purposes of the state and to the laws of the State are as nothing, for the assertion of any right may be crushed to the laws of the State are as nothing, for the assertion of any right may be crushed to the laws of the State, like any other property:

"The Republican as its readers, and the public gen"The States constituted a general government was of the states are as nothing to the laws of the states are as nothing to the the purposes of the same property:

The Republican as its readers, and the public g "The Republican as its readers, and the public generally well know, has never abated the tithe of a hair of its views on the subject of "protection" in the territories, having advocated the duty of Congress in this view when the editor of the view and view which the view and view and view which the view and view and view which the view and view which the view and view and view and view which the view and v formed for special purposes and its powers delegated,— sure to be a "higher law" than that written upon the New York and foreign ports; and was therefore un
"Undoubtedly a State may impose a tax upon to the general government." for the denial makes the general government—the creahearts of any save the slavish from principle and the
constitutional. The Supreme Court certified back
its citizens in proportion to the amount they are

"The police power of a State and the foreign com-

only denies the power of Congress, but refuses to act if Congress possessed the power, because action would more of the States, they have a manifest right to without and south, that not get to the States, they have a manifest right to without and south, that not get to the States, they have a manifest right to without and south, that not get to the States, they have a manifest right to without and south, that not get to the States, they have a manifest right to without and south, that not get to the States, they have a manifest right to without and south, that not get to the States, they have a manifest right to without and south, that not get to the States, they have a manifest right to with a said that secession is simply destitute of one good argument to sustain those who assert it. Secession is simply non-action. A simply destitute of one good argument to sustain those who assert it. Secession is simply non-action. A simply destitute of one good argument to sustain those who assert it. Secession is simply non-action. A simply destitute of one good argument to sustain those who assert it. Secession is simply non-action. A simply destitute of one good argument to sustain those who assert it. Secession is simply non-action. A simply destitute of one good argument to sustain those who assert it. Secession is simply non-action. A simply destitute of one good argument to sustain those who assert it. Secession is simply non-action. A simply destitute of one good argument to sustain those who are a sustain those of the state of the stat Congress possessed the power, because action would unhing the late Congressional acts that excludes the slaveholder and his property from entering the territo-no bayonet, marshals no troops. Its citizens refuse to act if who assert it. Secession is simply non-action. A State withdraws from the Union peacefully—it raises no bayonet, marshals no troops. Its citizens refuse to acknowledge any laws save those enacted by their own constitution of the United States."

Let, and whenever raggress to act if who assert it. Secession is simply non-action. A State withdraws from the Union peacefully—it raises in the own on bayonet, marshals no troops. Its citizens refuse to acknowledge any laws save those enacted by their own of the United States."

Let, and whenever raggress to act if the own and things within its Territo-in the own and exercise for themselves the powers previously exercised for them by their agent, the general govery different footing from a tax on the thing imported, while it remains a part of foreign comment.

Constitution of the United States."

Let, and whenever raggress and things within its Territo-in the own and exercise for themselves the own and exercise for themselves the powers previously form at ax of this description stands upon a foreign product of the comment.

Constitution of the United States."

Constitution of the United States."

Let, and whenever raggress and things within its Territo-in the own and exercise for themselves the own and exercise for themsel slaveholder and his property from entering the territoslaveholder and his property from entering the territopublican has not changed its views, but if sincere, it is
very like the "wolf in sheeps clothing," because it prevery like the wolf in sheeps clothing, "because it prevery like the wolf in sheeps clothing," because it prevery like the "wolf in sheeps clothing," because it prevery like the "wolf in sheeps clothing," because it prevery like the "wolf in sheeps clothing," because it prevery like the "wolf in sheeps clothing," because it prevery like the "wolf in sheeps clothing," because it prevery like the "wolf in sheeps clothing," because it pr

tempt coercion by the power of the sword and bayonet, ferries, &c., are component parts of this mass." and as to manifesting the power of the general gov-

The people may vote if they will, but if they decline it occurs to us it is their right. We ask the fierce denouncers of those who contend for the right of seession, if there is any thing unconstitutional in any man's declining to vote, or if there is any way in which men who decline exercising that right, may be punished ! We will remark that the constitution fails to supply the means to meet such a case as the one sup- known as the "License cases." Stimulated no

It is believed that the right of voting or not, is one of the rights the submissionists will scarcely deny that the people yet retain-it has not been bartered away by "compromises" or "adjustments."

State Independence.

or restrains the reserved sovereignty of the States over tained. the same subjects, as matters of internal police, or domestic policy.

The cases refered to in our last paper, (for the purpose of proving by Judicial authority, that the power of State taxation, when applied to goods, "We hold these truths to be self-evident-that all &c., introduced into one State from other States

It had been argued that the States could not becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the tax foreign goods, &c .- that such a tax would be the same power. We have shown that the arguand it is also a denial of State sovereignty, for submis-He further says that the convention aimed at only a expressly or by implication, interfere with the views of the interest and well-being of its citizens. or internal ponce, make regulations of loreign commerce; and that such regulations are valid.

fits for the North are wanted, they are indiscrimi- upon the words of the constitution. States, there surely must be an arbiter, or else the genand in what article or clause in the constitution does it

"This question came directly before the court for the first time in the case of Brown vs. The State

The Court declares in its opinion, that "a State has the same undeniable and unlimited jurisdic- trade, or of imported goods which he proposes to

revolution. But the general government attempts to called internal police, are not surrendered or re-There is another "scriptural" "exposition" applicable here to speak of those cases of aggressity and prevent the introduction of the speak of those cases of aggressity and prevent the introduction of the speak of those cases of aggressity and prevent the introduction of the speak of those cases of aggressity and prevent the introduction of the speak of those cases of aggressity and prevent the introduction of the speak of those cases of aggressity and prevent the introduction of the speak of those cases of aggressity and prevent the introduction of the speak of those cases of aggressity and prevent the introduction of the speak of those cases of aggressity and prevent the introduction of the speak of those cases of aggressity and prevent the introduction of the speak of the speak of those cases of aggressity and prevent the introduction of the speak of the speak of those cases of aggressity and prevent the introduction of the speak of the speak of those cases of aggressity and prevent the introduction of the speak of the speak of those cases of aggressity and prevent the introduction of the speak of the sp

" Now, we hold that both the end and the means here used, are within the competency of the States, since a portion of their powers were surrendered

"And this Court, in the case of Gibbons vs. has a right to prohibit their introduction.

ernment through the courts of justice, that is ridiculous in a very able and elaborate opinion delivered by

doubt by the temperance reform, some of the States previously obtained from the State authorities .-

ing the grounds of their judgment.

himself in several of his opinions for his fearless advocacy and able defence of the rights of the the case usually referred to and relied on to prove States,) after citing the clause of the Constitution the exclusive power of Congress and the prohibideclaring "that the constitutions and laws of the tion to the States. It is true that one or two pas-U. States, which shall be passed in pursuance sages in that opinion, taken by themselves, and a violation of that clause in the Constitution grant-Contemplate for a moment the denial of this right, ing the power to Congress "to lay and collect er to regulate commerce with foreign nations and arisen out of that case, and that this doctrine of and what a picture is presented to the mind. To deny taxes, duties, imposts and excises," and to that among the States, as exclusive in Congress when the exclusive power of Congress, in the sense in power prohibiting the States from the exercise of the State and national laws conflict, in relation which it is now contended for, is comparatively a

"It is equally clear, that the power of Con- Ogden, although it has been abundantly discussed gress over this subject does not extend further than since. Still, it seems to me to be clear, upon a sion and sovereignty are not convertible terms. Mr. adoption of this clause of the Constitution, by the portion of the Resolutions of 1798-9, and indicated as Hamilton asserted in opposition to the objections raised cotemporaneous writings of eminent politicians and among the several States; and that beyond sions referred to do not warrant the inference drawn jurists who aided in its formation, and by repeat- these limits the States have never surrendered from them, and were not used in the sense imputed "An entire consolidation of the States into one ed judicial decisions. We resume the subject tocomplete national sovereignty, would imply an entire day, citing decisions bearing more particularly on the part of the general government. Every State, matter before the court, establishes the doctrine subordination of the parts; and whatever powers might remain in them, would be altogether dependent on the power "to regulate commerce," and showing therefore, may regulate its own internal traffic, actually the power to regulate commerce, and showing the power to regulate commerce that a state of the power to regulate commerce that a that this grant in the Constitution does not either cording to its own judgment and upon its own of internal police, make regulations of foreign

> on their application; and that difficulty is now seen that the court, when it uses the expressions It is a fact well worthy of note, that the com- presented in the Rhode Island and Massachusetts which are supposed to countenance the doctrine of merce power contained in our Federal Constitution excited less jealousy on the part of those advocating the rights of the States in the Federal importation of which from foreign countries has on this subject in the States and the general gov-

robbery, (measures precisely equal to the same ment for special purposes," and that they "delegated to way the right to alter or abolish the present form of gave rise to no discussion—no division. It was "It is unquestionably no easy task to mark by supreme or paramount power was granted to Connot conceived by the honest, open-hearted, patri-"reserved, each State to itself the residuary mass of What is the meaning of the 9th and 10th articles of ots, (who were struggling, not as partisans for per-"reserved, each State to itself the residuary mass of right to their own self-government," and that wheneving the constitution quoted above! There must be rights where the paramount power of Congress terminates is taxed by Congress; and as exercising their own powers in laying that the constitution quoted above the constitution quoted above the constitution quoted above the constitution quoted above the paramount power of Congress terminates are constitution quoted above. er the "general government assumes undelegated powers" and powers reserved by the States and the People, and good,) that a clause so simple and easy of comprese and that of the State begins. The constitution are granted to Congress when they make regulation to their own sen-government, and that of the State begins. The constitution are granted to Congress when they make regulation to their own sen-government, and that of the State begins. its acts are unauthoritative, void and of no force." In it is clear that the States, one or many, may withdraw hension, could be construed into one of such overour opinion, language cannot be plainer, and it is as- from the Union whenever the union proves destructive shadowing importance. Hence it was passed, sub They cannot be determined by the laws of Conpower is concurrent with that of the general govshadowing importance. Hence it was passed, sub gress or the States, as neither can by its own leg-silentio. But now it is a never failing subterfuge islation enlarge its own powers, or restrict those In the second, it is subordinate and subject to the tive" meanings that impairs its force. The position the constitution itself does of the other. And as the constitution itself does superior and controlling power conferred upon Preparatory to the general meeting, it is propos- then, that the States are not united on the principle of State were to withdraw from the Union, is there pow- whether corporations, tariffs, internal improve- not draw the line, the question is necessarily one Congress." ed to hold meetings in the different portions of the submission to the general government, supposes the ex-

"This question came directly before the court for same case, says: Several gentlemen will address the people at the States, of Maryland, 12 Wheat. 419. And the court that "The tenth amendment of the constitution declares of Maryland, 12 Wheat. 419. And the court that "the powers not delegated to the United States times and places hereafter named, on the subject of the powers delegated to it, and is in fact guided by indicated by Mr. Clay in regard to the powers delegated to it, and is in fact guided by indicated by Mr. Clay in regard to the powers delegated to the United States, Congress to be imported continued to be part of are reserved to the States respectively, or to the peo-"measure [or, in plainer terms, extent] of its powers." be so denominated, and it will fall among the vagrant These facts are fully illustrated by the attempted the foreign commerce of the country while it re-Suppose that the contrary doctrine was true, & that the provisions of that celebrated and universal maxim—the infringment on the powers of the States, recited the original bale, package, or vessel in which it ty. In their organic laws they had distributed their States were united on the principle of unlimited subStates were united on the principle of unlimited subgeneral welfare—which means all things or nothing. In 11th Peters, S. ct. was imported; that the authority given to import powers of government according to their own views, defence of what is termed the reserved rights of the States—a right defended by all classes of men—for the States—a right defended by all classes of men—for the states wholly dependent on the "General Will," a doctrine repugnant to the views of was imported, and that no State, either by direct. necessarily carried with it the right to sell the im- subject to such modifications as the people of each "Beware of wolves is sheeps clothing" is a scriptur-al exhortation far more ancient than the "old saw" and exhortation far more ancient than the "old saw" and even Alexander Hamilton. If coercion is the rule, sed "an act concerning passengers in vessels, ar-assessment or by requiring a license from the imwas imported, and that no State, either by direct the articles of confederation were not entitled to the marks a third class who in their shifting disguises, can ders such defence useless, because it admits at once then the General Government, the creature of the port of New York." The act reneither boast the consideration of the "wise man," or heat the general government is the judge of its power. States, their agent for special purposes, becomes the pose any burden upon him or the property importance of the general government is the judge of its power. States, their agent for special purposes, becomes the pose any burden upon him or the property importance of the general government is the judge of its power. Now this is the doctrine held by the Natchez Courier, and the Courier, and the Aberdeen Independent; the one advocates it on weight and value than the paper upon which it is written. States are void when they do that which is inhibited broken up for use or for retail by the importer, and broken up for use or for retail by the importer, and sively delegated to the federal government. principle and the other on ignorance of the spirit of a ten. This power of coercion if it exists at all, exists to require of such master bond and security in a sum also when the commodity had passed from his "The power to tax is common to the federal and an unlimited extent. If it exists at all it is unlimited, not greater than \$300 for each passenger, to in- hands into the hands of a purchaser, it ceased to State governments, and it may be exercised by each in

"extension of or protection to slavery in the territories," to meet and arrest encroachments, it is clear that they ly refuses to acknowledge a connection that has become is lauded and defended by the Republican, and if it is have not delegated it, and it is equally clear that they oppressive, and ceases to obey a power that no longer "All those powers which relate to merely muni-lity, vice, and pauperism into the State, it may and have for its sole object the preservation of the to its citizens, and calculated to introduce immortions. Such a regulation must be made in good faith,

not the "sheep," it is the "wolf," against which the have the right to judge for themselves. The resolu- has an existence within its borders. This is scarcely cipal legislation, or which may be more properly constitutionally refuse to permit its importation of the laws of Congress and the laws o ease, pestilence, or pauperism from abroad. But it must be remembered that disease, pestilence, and The Court quotes approvingly from the Federa- pauperism are not subjects of commerce, although ometimes among its attendant evils. They are not things to be regulated and trafficked in, but to be prevented, as far as human foresight or human means can guard against them. But spirits and distilled liquors are universally admitted to be sub-Through ignorance or malice, some person or persons have thought it necessary to put into the people is and the internal order, and the internal order, improvement, and the internal order, improvement, and the internal order, improvement, and what excluded; and may thought it necessary to put into the people; and the internal order, improvement, and what excluded; and may thought it necessary to put into the people; and the internal order, improvement, and what excluded; and may thought it necessary to put into the people; and the internal order, improvement, and what excluded; and may thought it necessary to put into the people in the pe And then cites Gibbons vs. Ogden, 9th Wheat. tion of ardent spirits. And inasmuch as the laws of Congress authorize their importation, no State

spection laws of the States, say: they form a por- in ardent spirits while the article remains a part of tion of that immense mass of legislation which foreign commerce, and is in the hands of the imembraces every thing within the territory of a porter for sale, in the cask or vessel in which the State, not surrendered to the general government, laws of Congress authorize it to be imported. lieve its propogator from having maliciously or igno- in form an article entire from the Constitution is here forfeit a penalty—this would be an assumption of power unrecognized in this country, and the legislature of by the states themselves. Inspection laws, quar-domestic traffic within their respective borders.-ARTICLE TEN-The powers not delegated to the U. the State has no authority to appoint the electors be- antine laws, health laws of every description, as They act upon the article after it has passed the cause the constitution gives the appointment to the well as laws for regulating the internal commerce line of foreign commerce, and become a part of people. The general government would scarcely at- of a State, and those which respect turnpike roads, the general mass of property in the State. These laws may, indeed, discourage imports, and dimin-These principles are asserted by Justice Baldwin ish the price which ardent spirits would otherwise bring. But although a State is bound to receive and to permit the sale by the importer of any artihim in the case of Groves vs. Slaughter, 15th Pe- cle of merchandise which Congress authorizes to ters, R. 510. In which he also establishes beyond be imported, it is not bound to furnish a market cavil, the recognition by the Federal government for it, nor to abstain from the passage of any law of property in slaves, by its treaties, laws and pub- which it may deem necessary or advisable to guard the health or morals of its citizens, althosuch law may discourage importation, or diminish We come now to a very late and interesting set of the profits of the importer, or lessen the revenue cases, decided in 1847, (5 How'd. U. S. R. p. 504) of the general government. And if any State deems the retail and internal traffic in ardent spirits injurious to its citizens, and calculated to produce idleness, vice, or debauchery. I see nothpassed laws to discourage the use of ardent spirits ing in the constitution of the United States to prewithin their respective territories, by prohibiting vent it from regulating and restraining the traffic their sale in small quantities and without license or from prohibiting it altogether, if it thinks proper Of the wisdom of this policy, it is not my province or my purpose to speak. Upon that subject, each The cases were very thoroughly investigated and State must decide for itself. I speak only of the Neither the power "to lay and collect tax as duties and argued-all the previous cases cited and reviewed restrictions which the constitution and laws of the imposts," nor the power "to regulate commerce with by both the Court and Counsel, and the power of United States have imposed upon the States .the Indian tribes," granted to Congress, interferes with the States thus to tax imported spirits fully sus-Island are not repugnant to the constitution of the United States, and do not come in conflict with any We will furnish a few extracts from the opinions law of Congress passed in pursuance of its auof the Judges delivered on the occasion, exhibit- thority to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States, there is no ground Chief Justice Taney, (who has distinguished upon which this court can declare them to be "First, to Gibbons vs. Ogden, because this is

> detached from the context, would tenance this doctrine. And, indeed, it has always modern one, and was never seriously put forward in any case until after the decision of Gibbons vs. "I am not aware that these principles have ever unless they come into collision with a law of Conbeen questioned. The difficulty has always arisen gress. Upon examining that opinion, it will be cases of concurrent powers and those in which the

Judge McLean, in delivering his opinion in the

dignified appellation of government.'

geance, then is all history a fable. How like the lamb the constitution, and the mode and means of redress is this Republican is! it licks the hand that smites it.— also a right they have reserved to themselves. As there is no common judge or arbiter appointed by them there is no common judge or arbiter appointed by them there is no common judge or arbiter appointed by them the traffic of ardent spirits to be injurious to its citizens, and calculated to introduce immorting. Such a servative police power which lies at the foundation of this in relation to infected goods or licentious police.